

JEWELER COMES FROM THE EAST

How Daniel Noorian of Kurdistan Has Made Success in America.

LEARNED TRADE OF FAMILY

Position of Interpreter Gave Him Chance to Come to New World Where He Benefits by Fad for Things Oriental.

By OSBORN MARSHALL.

(Copyright, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.) In Kurdistan every boy learns his father's trade. The cry for "vocational fitness" has not been heard in that part of the world. If your father is a farmer, so are you; if he earns his bread making shoes, you do the same; if he begs, you beg for a living; and no one would expect the son of a thief in Kurdistan to live by honest labor.

The Noorians in the hill country of Kurdistan have always been jewelers. They adopted that profession nobody knows how many years ago and have handed down the traditions and methods of their trade from father to son ever since. Daniel Noorian was a youngster some forty years ago and he and his brothers were early given the opportunity to work in their father's shop. As mere children they learned to distinguish the different precious stones and to know their value. When their arms were strong enough they were taught to hammer and mold the precious metals and to cut and engrave the precious stones.

All the boys were sent to school, but Daniel felt a thirst for greater learning. He wanted to learn the great languages of the world so that he could read the books that had not been translated into his native Arabic. So when he was scarcely more than a boy he journeyed westward from his home in the hills to Constantinople. Here he was admitted to Roberts college. His first aim was to learn to speak English, his ultimate dream was to come to America—that far-away land of progress, freedom and boundless wealth. In that country, so he had heard, jewelry was made by skillful machinery—not by the painstaking, slow methods of his fathers. He would go to America and learn these new, quick ways of doing things and grow rich.

On an Expedition to Bagdad. One day after Noorian had been in college only a few months and could speak only a little English one of his professors sent for him and said: "Noorian, how would you like to go to Bagdad?"

Noorian gave a start. "Why," he exclaimed, "I have been dreaming so long of going to America, the land of achievement and independence, and now you ask me to go East, the land of superstition and stagnation. What is there in the East to do or to see?"

"Well," exclaimed the professor, "I have a friend who has come to Constantinople from America and is going on to Bagdad. From there he is going to go south in the valley of the Tigris and the Euphrates, to the cities of Abraham and the prophets. He wants an interpreter. It occurred to me that as you spoke Arabic and have a good share of common sense you would be just the one. To be sure it will mean you must leave college, but these men who want to engage you are great scholars and you can learn as much from them as you could here. If you care to accept the proposition you will have to go at once. What do you think of it?"

Noorian thought for a moment. "I will go," he said at last. "Since it is with Americans perhaps this trip to the East may be a means of going to the West eventually."

So Daniel Noorian turned away from college and home to join the expedition to Bagdad—a city almost as remote from his thoughts, although in actual miles not far from his native Kurdistan—as it is from ours. He had seen the rich rugs and carpets from Bagdad, but that was about all.

The American who had sent ahead for the interpreter was William Hayes Ward, who was in charge of the Wolfe Babylonian expedition in 1884. He was a minister and an orientalist, and his interest in the ancient ruins of Babylon was that of a profound scholar.

To America and Back Again.

Noorian's work as an interpreter was not easy at first, because he had but a slight knowledge of English. The worst of it was that he could get no Arabic-English dictionary. He managed to get an English-Arabian dictionary. So at first in order to interpret the words of the Arabic natives of the plains of Babylon, unless he knew the English equivalent, he had to consult three dictionaries. It was as Noorian had hoped. When in the spring of 1885 the Wolfe expedition terminated its work in Babylon Noorian followed Mr. Ward to the land of his dreams. A few years later, when the University of Pennsylvania sent out the expedition to excavate Nippur—the most promising city in the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates—Noorian, as the most experienced interpreter to be had, was one of the party.

During the expedition the plains of the Tigris-Euphrates valley were made to give up unopened stores of historic records. And while the other members of the party spent their time deep in studies of the ancient country Noorian's duties were manifold. When the grand vizier refused to let the party pass their rifles through the custom house it was Noorian who had to smuggle them from one steamer to another by lowering them in a rubber case from the shady side of his rowboat. Later, when the Arabic muleteers employed by the party stole the mules and hid them in a cave under the city, it was Noorian who was di-

rected to dog the muleteers to the point of returning the animals. When at last the party got to Nippur it was Noorian who contracted and bargained with the natives to make the excavation and later kept 300 of them working in the trenches. He coaxed and scolded and jested and humored these stubborn sons of the plain to do their work without which the expedition would have been in vain. When they went to the city of Nejet to visit the sacred tomb of Ali, it was Noorian who made his way at the risk of his life into the sacred precincts to catch a glimpse of the shrine.

Found Stores of Jewelry. But as they worked in Nippur, through the stifling heat and humidity, subject to native violence and fickleness, each day brought out a new hope for treasure. When at last the treasures did begin to pour out from the excavations it was Noorian more than anyone else who appreciated the jewels and articles of precious metal. In one ancient temple they came upon what they afterward called the "jeweler's shop." In this room there was a large wooden box filled with products of the jeweler's art of remote antiquity. These were knob-shaped ornaments of magnesite, pieces of lapis lazuli and bits of gold, turquoise and malachite just where the hand of the jeweler had left them ages before.

Everywhere the party went there were evidences of the jeweler's art, signs that dated from the dawn of history engraved with the figures of divinities of the earliest inhabitants of Babylon. It was the same workmanship, the same art, thought Noorian, that his father had taught him in the shop in Kurdistan.

From time to time, as he went about with the expedition, Noorian would buy pieces of the marvelous jewelry he saw—jewelry that was valuable not because of the intrinsic worth of the stones it contained, but because of its antiquity, its rare workmanship or beauty. In his collection were signs taken from the tombs of the ancient Babylonian kings, cameos from ancient Greece that had been collected in the markets of Bagdad, Roman necklaces of wrought gold, precious stones worked with texts from the Koran in a kind of enamel work unknown to modern jewelers. He had heavy barbaric armlets and anklets taken from the harems of the princes of Persia and Turkey, and most prized of all his possessions, a piece of polished agate that had formed the eye of a sacred bull in an ancient Assyrian temple.

Noorian came back to America after his work with the expedition, and

while the scholars who had gone to study the old records were displaying the baked bricks of cuneiform writing, Noorian exhibited his collection of jewels. That was in New York some twenty years ago. People came to Noorian's exhibition eagerly, and were delighted with what they saw. Women of wealth saw new possibilities for the setting of their jewels. They willingly bought all of the pieces that Noorian was willing to part with and then begged him for more.

Opened Shop in This Country. "Can't you send to the East and have copies of these pieces made for us?" they asked him.

"I will make them myself," said Noorian. "For I am a jeweler by trade, and in my father's shop I learned to make jewelry just as this is made."

So Noorian opened up a jewelry shop with eager patrons waiting from the start. He sent for his brother, who had been toiling at the jeweler's bench all the time in Kurdistan, and together they opened a workshop in this country.

"What about the wonderful American methods of making jewelry by machinery?" asked Noorian's brother when his brother asked him to set up a shop just like the one at home.

Noorian laughed. "The Americans have had enough of that kind of jewelry. It is for us to touch them, not to learn from them."

Later when they were sure of success the Noorian brothers sent for their family to live with them in the land of freedom and plenty and to hand down the ancient traditions of their fathers in this country.

That was the beginning of the craze for Oriental jewelry. Since then this country and American jewelers have come to imitate them. With the revived interest in things Oriental—with Oriental plays and Oriental fashions in women's clothes—the demand for Oriental jewelry has increased and Noorian's business has felt the benefit of this increase.

Not long ago Noorian got word from a Persian prince who had suffered financial loss in the disturbances in that country, saying that he had a rare turquoise for sale. It had been a prized possession in his family for many years and had been bought and sold and fought over and stolen by the princes of Persia for centuries. The present owner wanted to sell it, so he offered it to Noorian. Knowing the demand of the American public for unique jewels and knowing the value of the stone, Noorian accepted it at the prince's figure. That is how he accumulated his stock of jewels for the American trade.



Women of Wealth Saw New Possibilities.

Activities of Women.

Many of the female colleges now train their students to be acrobats. Over 80,000 women are employed in the steam laundries of the United States.

There are more negro women than white women in South Carolina and Mississippi.

Violet is the color of the clothes of those who are now in mourning in Turkey.

Queen Alexandra receives an annuity of \$150,000 from the British government.

In the rural districts of New Jersey there are only 59,552 females as against 86,273 males.

Miss Della C. Torrey, who during President Taft's administration became known as "Aunt Della," has given a valuable piece of land to the town of Milbury, Mass., for a library.

As a reward for her valor while under fire, Sister Julie Rigard, a nun, acting as a nurse in the Paris Military hospital, has been decorated with the Legion of Honor by President Poincaré of France.

Grease on Carpets.

An excellent paste for extracting grease from carpets is made by mixing fuller's earth with a little ammonia. The mixture should be quite thick and should be applied with a brush. Let it remain on the carpet overnight, then brush it off with a stiff brush. Sometimes it is necessary to put on a second supply. If the colors of the carpet are delicate and there is danger of discoloration, the ammonia may be omitted. Should the tone of the carpet seem to be dull after the grease is out, the color may be freshened by sweeping the carpet with moist salt.

Make Your Wills Simple.

It is astonishing that in spite of the constant overthrust of complicated will testators insist on trying to tie

up their property in ways which the law does not allow because contrary to public interest. A dead man has no rights save as granted him by the state, and the state has properly limited them. Those who cannot take their property with them often have a feverish and almost insane desire to tie it up for a long time, and this seems to be largely a matter of pride and often of ostentation. The local courts have just upset portions of a will in part because of statutory deficiencies and in part because public policy was against making a spectacle of a tomb—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Rightful Interpretation. The accepted theory that a hen cackles after laying an egg because she is proud of herself is a mistake," said a naturalist. "The explanation of the rooster's answering crow as one of congratulation is also a mistake."

"The cackle is a relic of bygone days when fowls were wild. Then a hen, desirous of laying an egg, retired from the rest of the fowl community. By the time she was ready to join the other fowls they had wandered some distance, and she did not know where they were. She then cackled, and the rooster, hearing her, answered with a crow, and thus informed the hen of the whereabouts of the tribe."

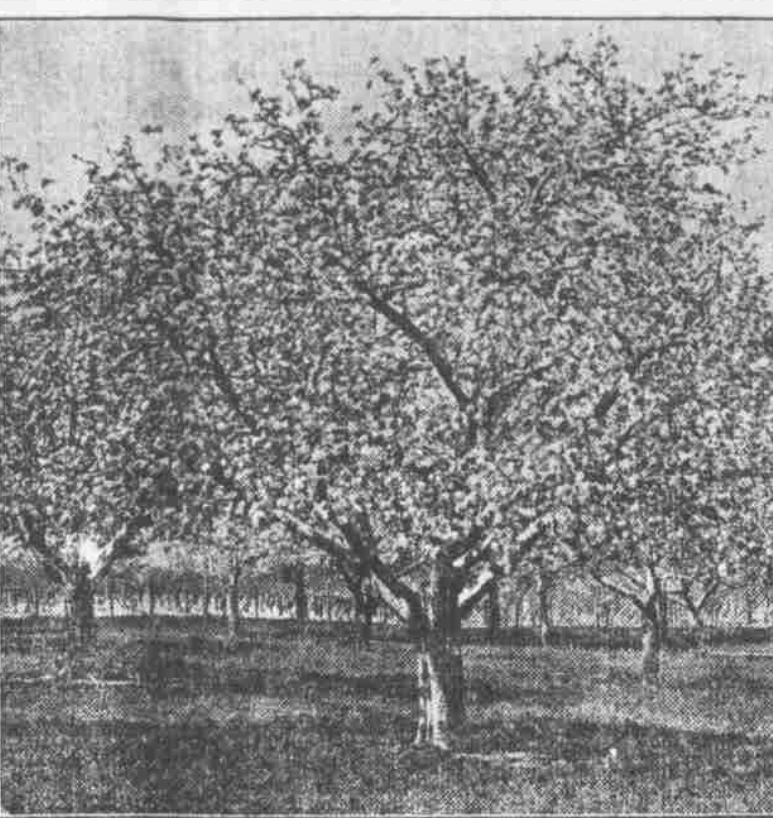
Sound Advice.

"Don't as a good lawd ter send prosperity. Let him see you wid y' coat off an' y' sleeves rolled high, try'n ter pitch hard times over de fence, an' prosperity will be settin' at y' breakfast table nex' mawnin', an' yo' needn't wonder how he got dar!—Atlanta Constitution.

When You Give Castor Oil.

Pour the oil into a pan over a moderate fire, break an egg into it, and stir it up. When thoroughly mixed, flavor with a little salt, sugar or curd jelly.

STARTING THE PEACH ORCHARD PROPERLY



A Well-Sprayed Michigan Orchard in Bloom.

Going to start a peach orchard this spring? Consider where you will get the trees, look over the ground, notice draining necessities and study up how you will prune and head them. Also consider mulching and cultivating question.

In planting a peach orchard it is well to set the trees 20 feet apart each way. One acre set 20 feet will require 108 trees. The land should be well drained so water will not stand near the surface.

The soil should be well cultivated before the trees are set. If possible, and the places where they are to stand thoroughly dug up for a space of three feet.

A little bone meal—about one pint, worked into the soil for each tree is advisable.

Do not set the tree too deep, and be careful to spread the roots and circulate the soil well among them. This can be done by giving the tree a little shake up and down.

Only good top soil should be placed under or around the roots. Pouring a pall of water into the half-filled hole will serve to settle the soil about the roots, besides giving the moisture needed by the trees.

After it has settled away, fill up the hole and cover with leaves or straw

for a mulch. Before transplanting, always cut back severely all the branches, and the top of the main stalk should be taken off.

Train the trees by pinching off the ends of the new growth occasionally during the first season. If they do not seem to be growing compact enough to make a well-formed head.

After the tree begins to show new growth apply the fertilizer, which may be one of the commercial fertilizers for growth (not for fruit), or it may be ashes or cotton seed meal or well-rotted manure.

The mulch may be used again after the trees have been fertilized and will serve to properly conserve the soil moisture.

Peach orchards should be well cultivated during the growing season. Borers are often troublesome, but if care is taken to pull the dirt up around the trees early in the season and allow it to remain until quite late in the fall, and level it off until the next spring, there will be very little damage done.

Each year during the winter the trees should be pruned, cutting back one-third of the new growth. When they come into bearing, thin the fruit while small to improve the quality and help the tree.

GOOD MANURE FOR VEGETABLE GARDEN

To Grow Early Truck the Ground Must Be Made Rich—Two or Three Crops Yearly.

To grow early, crisp vegetables the ground must be deep, finely pulverized and well filled with rich, rotted manure. Fertilizers will not take the place of manure. Manure must be used to furnish humus as well as to enrich the ground. Our leading market gardeners and truckers use large quantities of manure and fertilizers, says a writer in Baltimore American. The average dressing for an acre of land, where double cropping is followed, is to broadcast 20 one-horse loads of manure and to drill in with the seed 800 pounds of a standard bone fertilizer for each acre under cultivation. Market gardeners having a limited number of acres mark the rows off 16 inches apart and use the hand plow and cultivator instead of horse culture, and as fast as one crop is sold off the land is again planted or sown. By this method, two, three and in some years four crops can be grown from the same land.

Truckers grow only those crops which can be worked by horse culture. The manure and fertilizer are spread in the drills or applied in the hill. For spreading in the drill eight carloads of rotted manure and 400 to 600 pounds of fertilizer is the average quantity for each acre.

The main consideration just now with the gardener is manure, which will soon be needed for the hotbeds and for the garden.

The manure should be hauled and put in large heaps close to where it is to be used. Spread one peck of plaster over each load as it is piled; the plaster will prevent the loss of ammonia. Cover the horse manure with cow manure or hog manure. If there is much straw and litter in the manure sprinkle each layer with water. If the weather is frosty use boiling water to start active fermentation. Make large compact heaps; when the heat increases so as to cause an issue of steam from the heap it should be forked over, all lumps broken fine and again made up in a compact heap.

For garden crops the manure must be rotted and fine so it can be well mixed through the ground before the seeds are sown.

Comparative Crops.

Crops of 1914, compared with the population of the United States, were equivalent to the following amounts for each person: Corn, 1,515 pounds; wheat, 541; oats, 270; potatoes, 247; apples, 126; barley, 95; sweet potatoes, 34; rye, 24; rice (unhulled), 11; and buckwheat, 7 pounds; making a total for these ten crops of 2,970 pounds.

Cause of Sheep Failures.

Occasionally a man may fall because his strain of sheep is undesirable, but more frequently he fails because he does not give his flock the care and food conducive to their proper growth and healthy development.

Order Early.

Be sure to get your order in for nursery stock early. In this way you will be able to get first-class No. 1 stock before any of the best has been sorted out.

WORKING NOTES ON THE POULTRY YARD

Hens Must Have Variety of Proper Food for Profitable Production of Eggs.

You would think the manufacturer a fool who would feed cotton into his mill and expect silk goods to be woven from it, and yet the hen is simply a machine.

Given the proper material she will lay eggs, but you can't expect her to do it with just corn, when corn is only a fat-producing food.

Give your hens a variety of the proper food, and keep them comfortable and busy and they will be like the hen the little boy heard cackling—after listening a moment to the fuss the hen was making, he remarked: "Hu, you needn't be so proud of laying that egg. You couldn't help it."

Save the droppings from the poultry houses. Fertilizer of equal value, if bought in the market, will cost you \$30 a ton.

For the easier gathering and banding of this fertilizer, a platform of boards should be placed under the roots. This platform should be scraped clean every day, or at least twice a week.

After cleaning, air-slaked lime and ashes should be sprinkled over the boards. This makes the boards easier to clean and is also a good disinfectant and vermin killer, besides adding value to the fertilizer.

INCUBATOR HINTS FOR A POULTRYMAN

Correct Heat for Incubation Is 103 Degrees—Should Not Vary—Turn the Eggs.

When the incubator has been properly heated the drawer is filled with the eggs and placed in the machine. The lamp must be kept burning steadily and the temperature maintained at about 103 degrees. This is the correct heat for incubation, and it should not be allowed to vary more than one degree either way.

Night and morning the eggs must be turned.

The lamp needs daily attention. The wick should be found to require trimming and the oil container will need more oil.

Each day the eggs should be aired, ten or fifteen minutes being allowed, as long as time is given it takes too long to get up the proper temperature again.

When the chickens begin to hatch they should be left alone. They will need no food for twenty-four hours after hatching.

Feed for Dairy Heifers.

Unless you make preparations to feed the heifers intended for the dairy herd different rations from what you feed the common stock cattle, you need not expect the dairy heifers to make any better cows than most any of the ordinary heifers from the herd.

Million New Farms.

It is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 new farms have been created in this country during the last 12 years. These figures, however, are unofficial.

PAN-AMERICAN COURT URGED BY HAMMOND

Noted Mining Engineer and Financier Says Supreme Judicial Body Would Help South American Development.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Cleveland.—The creation of a Pan-American supreme court to deal specifically with, and to decide disputes as to foreign investments in Latin American states was urged by Mr. John Hays Hammond as one of the important factors in the development of our foreign trade, the subject of his address before over 500 business men of Cleveland recently at the noon day luncheon of the Cleveland Advertising club in the ball room of the Hotel Statler. Such court, said the distinguished mining engineer and financier, would hold the confidence of American investors and obviate one of the serious objections that exists at the present time to investments in some of the Latin American countries.

A most efficient exploitation of our national industries, fostered by constructive legislation at home and promoted by able diplomacy abroad; an American merchant marine, and the extension of American banking facilities to foreign countries were mentioned as being other important factors in the development of our foreign trade, while the curriculum of our public schools came under his criticism because it failed almost wholly to equip the graduates to earn their livelihood in commercial and industrial vocations.

Mr. Hammond held that one of the economic lessons of the present war was the complete vindication of the fiscal policy which has resulted in the upbuilding and expansion of our great national industries.

Nearly Pull Lad to Pieces.

Toledo.—Dwight Hinklin and Mrs. Evaline Hinklin, estranged parents, nearly crippled their ten-year-old son when they fought for him in common pleas court. Mrs. Evaline Hinklin recently sued for separate maintenance and Hinklin took their son to his parents in Marion county. Mrs. Hinklin charged in court her husband abducted the child. It was at a hearing of this charge that the parents engaged in a desperate fight before Judge Brown.

The two grabbed the child, and one of his arms was nearly torn from its socket before court attaches separated the couple. The child's screams could be heard outside the court house.

Fails to End Ohio Strike.

Washington.—Attempts by Secretary of Labor Wilson to end the eastern Ohio coal strike by conferences with operators and union officials has ended in failure. The union refused to concede any of its demands. The only hope of conciliation left is believed to lie in an appeal to President Wilson, who said he would not intervene until after Secretary Wilson's efforts had been completed.

Wins in Love's Damage Suit.

Cincinnati.—Charles Cannell, Cleveland contractor, won in the suit brought against him by Fred Krauss, Cincinnati cafe proprietor, who charged alienation of Mrs. Krauss' affections. The jury returned the verdict in the \$25,000 damage suit after Cannell's attorneys had argued that Krauss didn't possess the love of the woman. The Krausses were divorced recently.

Banker's Son Kills Himself.

Ripley.—Richard Stivers, aged 23, son of Frank A. Stivers, president of the Citizens' National bank, committed suicide by shooting himself through his head while on a ferry boat coming home from Yale, where he was to have graduated this year.

Thieves Loot Postoffice.

New Paris.—Cracksmen blew the safe in the local postoffice and looted it of its contents. The entire stock of stamps is missing and all of the money was taken. In their hurried departure the burglars dropped \$35 in bills, which was found. There is no clue. The amount of money stolen is not known.

Mother Wakes, Holds Corpse.

Fremont.—When Mrs. David Phillips awoke she found she was holding the lifeless form of her seven-month-old son, who had died of heart trouble in the night.

Falls Dead in Wife's Arms.

Ashtabula.—William Weisel, New York Central engineer, walked home and fell dead into the arms of his wife. Death was caused by heart failure.

Began Life as Newbaby.

Dayton.—F. J. McCormick, Sr., a well-known business man, died at his home here. He was 72 years old. He began life as a newborn.

Pay Roll Shows Increase.

Youngstown.—February pay roll distributions for major Mahoning valley industries show an increase of \$19,092 over January, but a decrease of \$454,657 as compared with February, 1914.

Centenarian Likes Outdoors.

Sandusky.—Matthew Carroll, a resident of Berlin Heights, near here, since the spring of 1849, celebrated his 100th birthday Tuesday. Carroll spent several hours out of doors every day this winter.

Votes to Remain Dry.

Bellevue.—In the largest vote ever cast in Bellevue the drys won in the local election by 931 majority. Neither side held a meeting and no advertising was done. Six years ago Bellevue went dry by 37 and has been dry ever since.

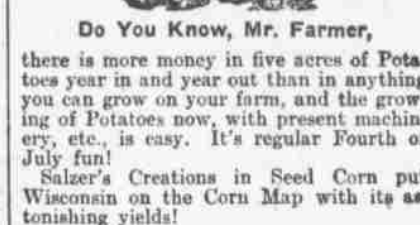
Man Walks Into Death.

Coshooton.—Walking into an exploding charge of powder in a coal mine near here, Russell Maple, 25, suffered injuries which it is thought will prove fatal.

A POTATO ROMANCE

"If I were a farmer boy, or a boy with-out capital, and wanted a really competency, I'd start right out growing Potatoes," said Henry Schroeder, the Potato king of the Red River Valley, whose story in the John A. Salzer Seed Co.'s Catalogue reads stranger than a romance.

That advice of Mr. Schroeder, the self-made Potato king, comes from a warm heart, a level head, an active hand, and above all, a successful Potato grower!



Do You Know, Mr. Farmer,

there is more money in five acres of Potatoes year in and year out than in anything you can grow on your farm, and the growing of Potatoes now, with present machinery, etc., is easy. It's regular Fourth of July fun!

Salzer's Creations in Seed Corn put Wisconsin on the Corn Map with its astonishing yields!

Headquarters for Oats, Barley, Clovers.

For 10c in Postage

We gladly mail our Catalog and sample package of Ten Famous Farm Seeds, including Speltz, "The Cereal Wonder," Rejuvenator, "The Prize Winner," Billion Dollar Grass; Teosinte, the Silo Filler, etc., etc.

Or Send 12c

And we will mail you our big Catalog and six generous packages of Early Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, Lettuce, Radish, Onion—furnishing lots and lots of juicy delicious Vegetables during the early Spring and Summer.

Or send to John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box 711, La Crosse, Wis., twenty cents and receive both above collections and their big catalog.

The Episcopal church of this country received \$4,000,000 in gifts last year.

Smile, smile, beautiful clear white clothes. Red Cross Ball Blue, American made, therefore best. All grocers. Adv.

Not Standing.

Bill—Is he in the standing army?
Jill—No, he's in the cavalry.



Rheumatism

Just put a few drops of Sloan's on the painful spot and the pain stops. It is really wonderful how quickly Sloan's acts. No need to rub it in—laid on lightly it penetrates to the bone and brings relief at once. Kills rheumatic pain instantly.

Mr. James E. Alexander, of North Harpwood, Me., writes: "Many strains in my back and hips brought on rheumatism in the sciatic nerve. I had it so bad one night when sitting in my chair, that I had to jump on my feet to get relief. I at once applied your Liniment to the affected part and in less than ten minutes it was perfectly easy. I think it is the best of all Liniments I have ever used."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT Kills Pain

At all dealers, 25c.

Send four cents in stamps for a TRIAL BOTTLE

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc., Dept. B, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unmerciful. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels. Cures Constipation, Bilemiasis, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL